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and Gazette

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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING FEB. 25th, 1922

11,715

ATTACHING RESERVATIONS.

It is well enough to say that the effort to have reservations attached to the four power treaty is small business and it ought not to be thought of, but it is well to remember that there are plenty of instances where localities have been discovered too late, where the very thing that was supposed to be checked was overlooked at the time of adoption of the legislation some vital point or there was the failure to have it clearly stated that those in the future might not misinterpret.

Several reservations have been proposed to the proposed four power treaty that there may be no possibility of twisting the interpretation so that we are found to be in an alliance and found to be required to use force. Senator Brandegee by the first of them farther than the foreign relations committee believed necessary. Even in his substitute reservation this seems to be admitted by him that in the simplified form there is nothing that goes beyond clarification.

President Harding has sufficient faith in the delegates appointed by him to negotiate the treaties that he believes they have done their work so well that to reservation is necessary, and yet he is not insisting that the treaty must be ratified without reservation.

When it comes to dealing with such matters and matters through such understandings between nations it is to be realized that too much care cannot be exercised. The country's interests must be properly safeguarded and that is the position which the senator from Connecticut has taken whenever he has urged reservations to treaties. He isn't willing to throw off the responsibility of doing his duty while in the senate, and it seems apparent that more harm and complications might come from failure to set forth our position in terms that cannot be mistaken or distorted than from properly and clearly declaring ourselves.

PENNSYLVANIA STONE.

Much sympathy will be manifested for the position which has been taken by the Pennsylvania stone industry.

Senator Howard of New Hampshire who has urged the passage of the Luce bill now before congress, which is intended to establish a system for the regulation of the coal industry with a view to furnishing quality product to the consumers.

When he declares that in many instances 25 per cent of the coal sold in that state is made up of slate and other non-burning producing units he brings to attention a fact that has long been realized for the coal consuming public. Not only does such material, which has never been referred to as Pennsylvania real estate, fail to furnish heat but it means in the case of the New Hampshire "coal" that is only three-quarters of a ton of coal is received when a ton is paid for, and that the price of that three-quarters of a ton paid for at the rate has been increased because of the extra weight involved in the rocks which are broken up and look like coal and because of the transportation charges for the handling of this waste material.

The subject of coal is one in which much everyone is interested. Because it is fuel there is no reason why the practice of packing into it all the stone it will stand should be tolerated. There are quite a good reason why the buyer should get what he pays for as coal or there are that fertilizer should be up to a standard and that other materials should meet the tests applied.

It is when the prices are the highest that the buyers are the least disposed to disregard the adulterations. If there was any virtue in the mixing of rocks with coal that could be advantageously done right here in New England without paying transportation charges for such material from Pennsylvania. No better success has been reported in trying to burn New England rocks than has followed the experiments with such material from Pennsylvania. Likewise when Pennsylvania undertakes to impose a tax on coal it should not attempt to collect it upon the much cheaper real estate.

CONTINUING A GOOD WORK.

Because of the large amount of good which it is believed to have accomplished already by its investigation, and the need which has been shown to exist for its continuance, there will be a feeling that the right thing is being urged when the finance committee of the New York state senate has agreed to report favorably upon the resolution extending the life of the Lockwood committee.

Quits as determined efforts have been made to stop the investigation as the committee has made for the ending of unjust conditions, and while a favorable report isn't exactly the same as the passage of the resolution there are good reasons for believing that it will go through. Public sentiment is unquestionably favorably disposed to the work which this committee has done and it realizes that its task has not been completed. With work in regard to the housing situation which ought to continue now is the time to do it and the Lockwood committee is the one that should carry it forward.

Diversity, it is New York that is concerned, but indirectly the whole country is able to see and feel the benefit

which has come from the accomplishments of the committee in the exposure of unlawful contrabands, the ending of the graft and hold-up schemes in connection with building operations which even extended to price fixing and the restraint of trade, and the fighting of profiteers.

Such excellent work has been done by the committee that it would be a mistake to deny it the appropriation necessary to continue the good work before it has completed its program. It tackled a big job but it did it in such a way as to get desired results. Like faithful and efficient officials whose record is such as to entitle them to a reelection, this committee has thoroughly impressed by its conscientious, persistent and impartial efforts, and if any effort of the kind is entitled to reelection for meritorious work it is the Lockwood committee.

A SILLY THREAT.

A number of instances have been reported where school children have gone on a strike because of some action taken by the teacher or school authorities which didn't please them, or because they have been encouraged into such action by their parents, but parental influence doesn't appear to figure in the case of the Lafayette college students who are threatening to strike unless they are permitted by the college authorities to govern themselves.

There are colleges where self-government arrangements are made and where there appears to be good results obtained, but those have been put into effect before rather than as the result of trouble. With the Lafayette students the whole difficulty revolves about discipline and for their own good as well as that of the institution they may as well abandon their stand. Unfortunately they do not realize that they go to college for educational training and in connection with their responsibilities the college authorities are not going to intentionally contribute to their delinquency.

The trouble has developed from an order issued by the faculty putting a stop to junior week and fraternity house parties. Had these been properly conducted there is no reason to suppose that they would have been banned, but when it came to the attention of the faculty that girls were openly drinking from flasks and smoking cigarettes on the dance floors it was believed time to act and do it in such a manner as to end such affairs henceforth.

The students regard it as an interference with their affairs, and so it is insofar as they are concerned with the institution, and there is no question but what the faculty has done the right thing for the good of the college, the good of the students and the good of those hidden to such parties. It is an insistence upon discipline which is far within the bounds of reason and it reflects no credit upon those who are threatening to strike in order to have the order removed.

A NEIGHBOR'S EXAMPLE.

In view of the efforts that have been made in this state to get appropriations for the fighting of mosquitoes and eliminating their breeding places there cannot fail to be interest in the action which has been taken in Rhode Island where the lower house of the legislature has just passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for distribution among the cities and towns of the state which maintain funds for the purpose of dealing with this pest.

Fighting the mosquito is something which needs to be done in a manner other than saturating a cloth with oil, and waving it about the house, and sticking the uterus or trusting to luck that they will develop a greater fondness for the other fellow. Rhode Island has its lowlands which serve as breeding places for the mosquito, and there are to be encountered in great numbers. Cities and towns have recognized the value of drainage and not a little experimentation has been done with the oiling of the surfaces of marshes, catchbasins and ponds where there is stagnant water, and seemingly the legislators believe that the state should have a hand in the good work. This same attitude was taken in this state at the last session of the general assembly but with the demands for so many other things which appeared to be so much more needed and a desire to keep down expenditures this project was unfavorably reported along with many others. It is not improbable, however, under more favorable conditions that the good example set by our neighbor to the east will be followed and good results obtained.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Beware of the Ideas of March.

In that list of something new for this week can be confidently placed a postmaster general.

Even if as claimed Washington was headed he managed to keep it under pretty good control.

There are opportunities for investment in this country without dealing with swindlers but some people don't seem to think so.

A schooner that left Boston for Portland a few days ago in the West Indies. Probably there are those who will charge it to prohibition.

For your spring vacation there isn't anything that will quite compare, for the baseball enthusiast, with a trip around the training camps.

A. J. Balfour shows that there are those who are willing to render a service for England without being handed a penny in case of success.

Those who leave money to carry on the fight against cancer may be contributing to a long fight but toward a cause which if successful will be a great relief to humanity.

The purpose of shipping liquor from Canada to Cuba on such small vessels that they are obliged to stop at nearly every port in this country for supplies is so apparent that not even the prohibition authorities are being fooled.

That playful trick of shooting at her brother five times and putting him on the hospital dangerous list, may have been, as the New York girl of 18 claims, for the purpose of scaring him, but it indicates a freedom with firearms that invites quick death.

It may be a little late for the Revolutionary and Civil war veterans to put in a demand for a bonus, but there's no reason why the Spanish war vets shouldn't be included under any such plan except possibly that their votes are not very numerous.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Try using alcohol to remove grass stains from white material.

Before opening a coconut place it in an oven a few minutes. The warmth makes opening comparatively easy.

Don't ever pour hot grease down the sink drain. As soon as it strikes the cold pipes it will thicken and stop them up.

When string is hung over a nail for hanging a coat, the string becomes raveled. Rolling it into a ball keeps it in proper and handy shape.

When rinsing cut glasses that have had milk in them use cold water. Hot water makes them streaked and hard to wash clear.

Use a little salt once a month while brushing the carpets and rugs, and go over them with a cloth wrung out of an equal solution of vinegar and water and you will find their color is freshened.

If raisins or dates are cooked in rice and a few drops of oil are added, much less sugar will be required.

Don't throw away the worn photograph needles. They can be used in place of small-headed nails to keep pictures in place in their frames.

To wash greasy pans pour a few drops of ammonia into a pan and half fill the pan with hot water. A bottle of ammonia should always be kept on hand near the sink for such uses.

Straw matting can be cleaned by using warm water and salt and then rubbing dry with a cloth to prevent it turning yellow.

It is said that wrinkled silk may be rendered as beautiful as when new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, then iron on wrong side.

WHEN WASHING DISHES

Do not shrink dishwashing on the ground that it will injure your hands. The hottest water and strongest soap will do no harm if the proper preparation and proper after-treatment are used.

Strong laundry soap or powerful soap powders make innumerable little cracks in sensitive hands. Grease in some form will correct this condition, and warm water is injurious.

Keep a large cloth near the kitchen sink with a nail brush and some absorbent cotton. Before starting to wash the dishes rub cold cream on the hands and rub this in. If you like, dust some powdered French chalk, although this is not essential.

After the dishwashing wash the hands carefully with warm water and a mild soap. Rub and clean the nails carefully and wipe. Then rub cold cream over hands and nails, using like soap, wipe off all superfluous cream, to avoid soiling the hands quickly. A gentle friction may be used with a towel, but this is not advisable where there is a tendency to redness.

REHETING

Quite the best way to keep a meal warm for a late comer is to put the slices of meat, the vegetables and potatoes in a pan and cover them with the pan in a large basin of boiling water. Gravy should be warmed separately just before the tray comes to the table.

A KNIFE HINT

It is often difficult even with a sharp knife to cut raw meat. You will find that the knife works easier if heated. Dip the blade in hot water at intervals.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

To shampoo your hair successfully use plenty of soap or shampoo powder. Soap the hair thoroughly at least twice, rubbing the scalp well with the finger tips, and rinsing well between each lot of soap. Rinse with several lots of very hot water, and finish off with a cold water douche, to prevent catching cold.

Nail-growing varies somewhat in different individuals and in different seasons. It is more rapid in the young and during the summer. According to a careful observer, the increased rapidity of nail growth in summer is much more marked in the case of the nails of the right hand than in those of the left.

Some have a terrible habit of having their teeth pulled when the slightest tooth aches. Many doctors argue unsuspiciously that this is a sign of a healthy tooth, but it is a sign of a diseased tooth. No amount of work is too great if the tooth can be saved. The ideal method is to take care of the teeth so well that there will be very little trouble.

There is a good sound reason why the nails should be polished frequently. It not only gives them a fashionable gloss, but makes them stronger and will prevent their cracking and falling out. A woman may grow old in every other way but if she takes good care of her nails, they at least will always stay young.

CARE OF HANDS

The housewife whose hands are in and out of water and the office worker whose hands become soiled with inks and carbon paper both should give a little daily attention to these members, which, being useful, may also be extremely beautiful.

Use good soap and warm water. Rub the hands thoroughly and use a brush on the nails to remove the dirt that sometimes clings under the tips.

Use pumice stone, either powdered or in tablet form, to remove the rough scales and stains. Rub the hands and partly dry on a clean soft towel. Since either pumice or lemon is likely to have a drying, roughening effect, pour a few drops of glycerine and rose water lotion on the moist palms, rub in thoroughly but gently.

COMFORT IN CORSETS

To comfort or not to comfort her daughter is one of the problems of every mother, regardless of how she has settled the question for herself. Now that the physicians are, as a whole, in favor of corsets since they have been constructed to support and help the figure rather than compress it into fashionable lines, the wise mother selects the girle corset of today which when worn with the brassiere to hold the bust firmly, is altogether helpful as well as graceful.

These girle corsets are ideal for the still growing girl with figure still in the process of formation, the garment, without being confining, still lending the needed support to the abdomen and sufficient gentle constriction to the hips to prevent that flabbiness which, once acquired, is so difficult to eliminate.

BUTTONS AS TRIMMING

A new idea among the trimmings is the use of pearl buttons in much the same way as beads were used during the past year. They are placed close together in rows when small or in effective groups when large, and this style of trimming lends itself particularly well to the cotton frock. Ornamentation this spring will be more of fabric than of accessory, the material of the gown itself being used in all

manner of attractive ways, such as bias folds, cordings and ruchings.

Work and raised embroidery promise to be popular as well as the old-fashioned cross-stitch which has been noted on many trend dresses, usually in bright wool colors.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Low-waisted blouse coats are taking on new lines with winged cape sleeves.

A cape model introduces a group of inverted tucks from whence the fullness reverts to cartridge pleats.

American Broadtail is used just the same as quivertail inlay trimming on cloths.

Grosgrain ribbon bindings appear on the more severely tailored of the navy tricotines.

Quits braids of self materials are replacing narrow belts or sashes which prefer the waistline arrangement.

Sleeves which are wrist length and cut in one with the dress are gaining in favor now that bloused and baggy effects are the vogue.

Folded bands of colored crepe or of gold or silver cloth are worn in the hair, the ends disappearing under the side flounces.

Colored combs of the Spanish variety and smaller rhinestone combs are worn for evening.

For sports skirts the preference is for woollens which have a fringe instead of hem.

All white hats, in soft silk becoming draped, also black and white silk in combination.

Wide metal ribbons are used for bandeaus for evening wear. These almost cover the brow in front, tapering toward the ears and disappearing into the hair.

Beaded headresses encircle the forehead in bandeau style, cross the top of the head from ear to ear.

Pendant earrings and sautoirs of pearls and diamonds are for evening.

Coq fans having many swirls on a single stick are favorites.

TAILORS' BUTTONHOLES

The tailors' buttonhole made as follows: Cut the slit the length the button requires, with a small eyelet at the outer end. Reinforce the edges of the slit with the overcast stitch, using silk twist; then work the edges of the slit with the overcast stitch, worked close and even, using silk buttonhole twist. When the eyelet is reached, the stitches are applied so that they radiate. Press the buttonholes under a dampened cloth.

The blind loop is used instead of a buttonhole on sheer blouses and frocks. The loop should be placed directly opposite the button. Knot the thread under the button and draw it through the material, take several stitches over the other to form the bar tack. Working from left to right hold the thread down with the left thumb and insert the needle, eye foremost.

Draw the thread up, letting the point come to the lower edge of the loop. Repeat the stitches until the bar tack is covered and fasten on the wrong side.—The Designer.

TRIMMING NOVELTIES

Interesting trimming novelties are, especially on evening frocks, one lovely model recently seen having a double belt or girle fashioned of tiny shells or beads together. The effect was charming.

Braided girles of heavy silk braid are frequently used. Gold or silver cloth or metal braid is similarly used with good effect. Flower girles are popular and effective finishes for daytime evening and dance frocks.

CLEANING HINTS

Never use soda for washing aluminum saucers for the metal will become quite black.

Hot wax-stoves can be quickly wiped free of wax with paper, so keep a few sheets of paper by which all scraps of soft paper can be kept for cleaning purposes.

Zink utensils can be cleaned with soda and water, afterwards polishing them with a cloth dipped in turpentine to remove the zink.

Do not clean any tinware with sand or bathbrick for the surface will be damaged. Use soap and hot water, and when dry, rub with a cloth and whiteness.

A USE FOR OLD BLANKETS

One should never discard old blankets and allow them to be used for "just anything" for, carefully managed they can still see good service.

Use the old blankets for covering the floor, or as a cushion, or as a bed, or as a cover for the car, or as a cover for the garden, or as a cover for the house, or as a cover for the world.

A cheap quilt for a nursery or maid's bed may be contrived if two or three layers of blankets are stitched together with a coverlet, or a coverlet or chintz in imitation of an elderdown. The cover should be stitched down after the same manner as a down quilt, and then the whole can be washed together.

A pair of old blankets which have lost their softness, and are practically smooth, are very useful to keep in an odd drawer for an emergency. A doctor frequently orders a rheumatic subject to sleep between blankets during a severe attack, and the softness of new blankets is apt to prove irritating to a sensitive skin.

DAINTY UNDERWEARE

Fine volles with white ground and satin stripes in color are used for lovely tights and three-piece sets. One of the popular trimmings is binding all the edges with plain color self-fabric. Sheer cotton crepes are more extensively used for spring and summer undergarments than ever before.

Sometimes trimmed in piping or bindings of fabric, the crepes are sometimes with sampler stitch embroidered or brieft stitching.

The dainty woman will choose white or flesh colored undergarments in preference to the more vivid orchid, purple or blue shades that are offered for the sake of variety.

EFFECTIVE COLORS

Green will be exceedingly popular for the coming season and there are a number of vivid reds being distinguished by the name of "pinks" and "poppies." The henna shades continue to be favorites.

SLEEVES

The sleeve styling is more than diverting. Some of the new frocks have sleeves which shade the arm from shoulder to wrist and are swung clear of the arm, being attached to an unbelievably large armhole.

Afternoon frocks, which are quite correct for outdoor wear, have their sleeves edged with a bit below the shoulder and call for the constant use of long sleeves.

CONCERNING WOMEN

American nurses are operating training schools in Poland.

Winson in New Zealand work for equal wages with the men.

Nearly 275,000 women are employed in Massachusetts manufacturing plants.

Paris Midwives have formed a new labor union and will work for solidarity.

The Women's Labor Union in Lynn, Mass., will hereafter have the affairs of their organization looked after by men.

Queen Victoria, of Spain, recently gave the artist sitting the sculptor Bonifacio for the equestrian statue in which she will represent a colonel of the cavalry regiment named after her.

FOR BROWN SHOES

Rub your brown boots or shoes with a slice of raw potato before applying the polish. They clean more easily then and take the polish better.

BROOMS

It costs no more to have two brooms and divide the use between them than it does to have one and use it constantly, thus it saves the housekeeper many steps if there are a broom and duster on each floor of her house.

RECIPES

Baked Apples—Six apples, two cups of boiling water, six tablespoons sugar. Slice the apples of uniform size, wash, core and place in shallow pan. Fill the centers with sugar, pour water about them and bake till tender, twenty to forty minutes, according to size and variety of apples. Bake while baking. A little lemon juice or cinnamon may be added for flavor.

Apple Sponge—Cook together one cup of sugar, one cup of hot water, one tablespoon of butter and two tablespoons of cornstarch moistened with water. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and cook until thick. Take one pint of dry apple sauce and two pints of old cake cut into cubes; arrange the cake, apple sauce and lemon cream in layers in a buttered pudding dish. Bake thirty minutes. Beat the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoons of sugar, spread over the pudding and brown in the oven.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Isn't the Spring a Constant Menace?

Mr. Editor: It was a satisfaction to many to have the report of the commissioner of the state board of health published at last.

It gives the source of the contamination which caused the epidemic but I fail to see why the contaminated spring is not a constant menace as it flows away from the Beebe farm, whether or not it is to rinse milk cans. Why, then, is the water so so, why cannot a person washing his hands in the trough become a carrier?

Some more questions: Had the dairy farm been properly inspected need we have suffered any epidemic? Why was the unsanitary condition of the barn only discovered through a visit of inspection to determine the source of the recent epidemic?

If we are given a false sense of security by the appointment of a milk inspector who does not inspect, would we not better abolish the office?

MARTHA BREWER NORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1922.

Modern Methods of Sanitation.

Dear Mr. Editor: While we have respect for the people who still believe as we were taught in our youth to believe, that typhoid fever and other infectious diseases are caused by sewer gas, and feel reluctant to make an apparent criticism of any individual who still cherishes such a belief, we have no respect for the theory itself, and in the light of modern scientific knowledge, we feel constrained to make a statement which will contradict that made in a letter written February 23, by John Troland.

While in the past our boards of health dealt primarily with physical surroundings, such as air, water, food, clothing, houses, drains, etc., these while still holding an important relation to the public health, no longer hold the primary place.

Today our sanitarians are giving the first and most important place to the finding of infectious persons or animals and isolating them from the surroundings. In other words, the inmate surroundings in the old days were considered of primary importance. Today it is the inmate surroundings which are held responsible for the spread of disease. We have learned that infectious diseases are due to tiny forms of plant or animal life entering the body and growing in it. We used to think disease germs grew and multiplied in decomposing vegetable matter, in garbage and in sewer gas, and were breathed in through the air. Today we look for the growth and development of these germs in the human body, and trace their spread to direct or indirect contact with the human excretions of the body in which the germs are living.

We believe in sanitary surroundings and do not intend to underestimate their importance, the whole trend of recent scientific research is teaching us to place the emphasis on personal hygiene.

In closing I call the attention of the public to a little book to be found in the Otis Library, which tells in a popular and illuminating way, the modern methods of sanitation. The book is written by H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Board of Health, and its title is The New Public Health.

ELIZABETH M. CULVER.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1922.

FAMOUS TRIALS

On Nov. 22, 1842, a curious crowd was gathered in the Court of the Messageries Generales at Orleans, France. The procurer of the King, a commissioner of police, several agents and numerous gendarmes had just made a descent upon the building of that establishment devoted to the storage of baggage. While the procurer was examining registry of departures, a man named Bernard, who kept the Hotel de l'Europe in the Rue de la Halle, approached the commissary of police and pointed out an enormous trunk and said:

"There it is." Upon forcing the lock a terrible discovery was made. A human body, horribly mutilated, was disclosed to the eyes of the spectators. Upon a sign from the procurer a man who had up to this time kept in the background, approached and at the sight of the garments which still remained upon the body, cried: "It is, indeed, our clerk at the bank, our poor Boisselier."

An investigation was at once set on foot and it was learned that on the morning of the 21st Boisselier had departed from the bank to collect the amounts due upon certain expired bills. Hours passed and he did not return. It was learned that the bank had no money had been collected, but assuredly not by Boisselier. The description was that of a person short, thick-set, of dark complexion, with black hair and mustache.

Boisselier, it was learned, was the banking house with his wife. Upon the wife being questioned she avowed that she had not seen her husband since the morning of the 21st and she was in great

We will accept on deposit as cash Liberty Loan Bond Coupons of March 15th, 1922. Deposits made on or before March 1st, 1922, will be entitled to dividends or interest from that date.

THE NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY

(Incorporated 1824)

MAIN STREET CORNER BROADWAY

Stories That Recall Others

Probably He Did.

Mary, aged four, accompanied by her sister Ida, came to the office to see daddy. He had gone out on some mission but inquiry of the habits of the office failed to bring information as to his whereabouts. Finally Mary remarked:

"I guess daddy knows himself where he is."

A Record Breaker.

Probably the makers of talking machine records are highly favorable to the French heels women are wearing. They seem to be great for the business. A woman walked into one of the shops the other day and began ordering a lot of records.

"Why, I thought you had all these," the saleswoman said.

"Yes, I had 'em," was the mournful reply, "but not now. You see, the maid was cleaning and laid several of the favorite records on the floor while dusting out the cabinet, and now—well, when I got through sticking my French heels those records all I had left was 'Abliss With Me'."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

OUR VOLCANIC REGIONS

The waking into activity of Mount Redoubt in Alaska just reported by wireless and cable serves to remind the people of the United States that in the Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, which sweep from it almost to Asia, there possess one of the most extensive and most active volcanic regions on the face of the earth.